Numb. 411.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From October 21. to October 28. 1736.

From the London Daily Journal, July 29. 1736.

THE following Letter, written in Behalf of the Turkiſh Soltan, and to ſhew what evil Conſequences may accrue to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and to Great-Britain in particular, if the Ottomans are driven out of Europe, by a League ſo much talked of between the Emperor and the Czarina for that Purpoſe, tho' it may, at firſt, be thought oddly of, will, nevertheleſs, not be entirely unworthy of the Attention of our Readers.

SIR,

IS the Talk of a League between the Emperor and the Czarina, to drive the Turks out of Europe, increaſes, and the Project ſeems to meet with a general Approbation, as well as to be practicable at this Juncture, when they are ſo hardly beſet by the Perſians, it may not be amiſs to enquire what would be the neceſſary Conſequence of ſuch an Event; and whether it would not be more for the Intereſt of the Potentates of Europe in general, as well as of the Proteſtant Powers in particular, that the Grand Signior ſhould ſtill maintain the Footing he has gained on this Side of the Propontis.

Now the driving the Turk out of Europe, by ſuch a League as is propoſed, would be evidently attended with two very pernicious Conſequences: For,

Firſt, It would deſtroy the Balance of Civil Power in Europe, by the great Acceſſions of Dominion which it would create to the German and Ruſſian Empires; the laſt of which is already become too formidable: So that on this Account the League ought to be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Popiſh, as well as the Proteſtant Princes.

Secondly, By deſtroying the Balance between the Proteſtant and Popiſh Intereſt, it muſt inevitably overthrow the Proteſtant Religion: For when Popery ſhall become ſtrengthned by the Share of Turkey in Europe, which ſhall accrue to the German Empire, their next Attempt, doubtleſs, will be to root out the Reformation by another Cruſade. This every Proteſtant muſt be convinced of, who conſiders what the Practice of the Romiſh Church has been in all Ages, and how totally they extirpated the Albigenſes, &c. (conſiſting of ſeveral Millions of People) about 160 Years ago, and what Violence they are daily committing againſt Proteſtants in all Countries where they have Dominion. The Romiſh Clergy have been long endeavouring to foment a religious War, either by directly inſtigating the Popiſh Princes to take up Arms, or by importuning them to oppreſs and perſecute their Proteſtant Subjects, in order to provoke the Proteſtant Powers thereto; of which the late unjuſt and barbarous Proceedings againſt the Proteſtants at Thorn in Poland is a memorable Inſtance. The Acceſſion of only a third Part of the Turkiſh Dominions in Europe to the Empire, will be ſufficient to enable the Popiſh Princes (who, we know, are, generally ſpeaking, Slaves to the Pope and Mother Church,) to execute their Deſign: But how much more certain and ſpeedy muſt the Deſtruction of Proteſtants be, in caſe of a Re-union of the Greek Churches with the Latin (a thing which the Roman Pontiff has been long labouring at by his Agents, and in all likelyhood will then find Ways to bring about.) What Chance, I ſay, will they have, when the Ruſſians ſhall join their Forces to thoſe of the Popiſh Powers, in order to overthrow the Proteſtant Religion? The Deſign therefore of driving out the Turk ought, above all things, to be oppoſed by the Proteſtant Princes; the Power of the Soltan being a great Check on that of the Papiſts, and a chief Means of hindring them from doing us more Miſchief than they do.

For my own Part, I am not one of thoſe who would rejoice at the Downfal of the Turk; whatever I might do at that of his Jackall, the Crim Tartar; nor ſhould I deſire to ſee the Bounds of his Empire in Europe diminiſhed

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one Inch, considering how Matters stand at present. On the contrary, I could with all my Heart, in Pity to the poor Protestants of Hungary, wish he were Master of that whole Country; and, were it not to make him too formidable to ourselves, of all the Countries at least where Popery prevails. I make no Difficulty to affirm (in the Words of a late Author) That Christianity would suffer more by the Expulsion of the Turks, than if Popery was driven out instead of Mahommedism: For, whereas the latter allows free Toleration to all Religions, while the former denies it to any; Christianity may subsist, at least, under the one, but must be extirpated under the other. And tho' every War carried on by Mohammedan Princes against those of different Religions may be termed a Crusade, yet they are content with a Submission to their Civil Government; which makes it better living under a Mahommedan than a Popish Yoak; as both Greeks and Hungarians have often experienced; * Nor is it to be doubted but both those Nations, in Case of such a War, will, for their own Sakes, do their utmost to support the Turkish Cause. Besides Protestants not only enjoy greater Liberty and Security under the Government of the Turks, but their Religion approaches infinitely nearer Christianity than that of the Papists, or even the Greeks; for in effect these are Christians only in Name, whereas the Turks are, in a great Measure, Christians in Practice.

In the Principles or Worship of the Turks you see nothing so nonsensical, groveling, and shocking, as in Popery; no monstrous Doctrines of Transubstantiation and Infallibility; no idolatrous adoring a Piece of Bread for a God, and then eating the God they adored: no invoking Saints or Angels; no cringing to senseless Images, or worshipping rotten Wood, and dead Men's Bones instead of the Deity. On these Accounts the Turks abominate Popery, as much as Protestants do; who, for their hatred to it, are most esteemed by Mahommedans of all the Christian Sects.

Their Religion admits of no Persecution; for tho' it be propagated by the Sword, yet, by the Koran, all who submit to pay Tribute, are to be tolerated in their several Ways of Worship. Accordingly, in Turky, notwithstanding the Tyranny of the Civil Government, Christians of all Denominations, Papists, Greeks, Armenians, Georgians, Jacobites, Maronites, Copts, &c. enjoy intire Liberty of Conscience, and full Exercise of their respective Religions: while not only Protestants, but Christians of all other Persuasions, as well as Jews and Mahommedans, are most barbarously treated and persecuted in Popish Countries. What Protestant then is there so void of Sense as not to prefer a Mahomedan to a Popish Government.

'Tis true, the Christian Law forbids Persecution and Oppression on the Score of Religion, as well as the Mahommedan; but that which causes the latter to be better observed by the Professors of it, is the Mahommedan Clergy in Turkey, as well as every where else, being under a proper Regulation: They have no exorbitant Power or Wealth, no Dominion over the Laity, much less Sovereign Princes; but are wholly dependent on the State, by whom they are made and unmade, put into Livings, and put out of them again, at Pleasure. An indelible Character is a thing unknown to the Mahommedan Priesthood, the Mufti or Pope in Constantinople himself having often been degraded, and sometimes pounded to Death in a Mortar, † by order of the Soltan, who is Supreme Head of the Church within his own Dominions. These Monarchs, as Guardians of their Religion, have so watchful an Eye over the Conduct of their Clergy, that the latter have no Opportunity in the least, of introducing Doctrines contrary to the Koran, or any Innovation to prejudice the Authority of their Sovereigns, or impose on the Credulity of the People, to agrandize or enrich themselves. In short, Mahommedism is a far more manly and rational Religion, as well as more conformable to the Christian Rule, than that professed by any Sect of Christians whatever, excepting the Protestants.

I am therefore strongly of Opinion, that the Protestant Powers in general ought not only to oppose any League formed by the Popish or other Powers to drive the Soltan out of Europe, as a thing dangerous to their common Interests, and even that of true Christianity itself, but even to give him their Assistance, in Case he should be attacked by them.

For our Parts, we seem to be concerned more than any other Nation to prevent the Expulsion of the Turk, on the Score of our Levant Trade which would be entirely ruined by such a Revolution. We also owe him no small Returns for the signal Kindnesses which we have received from the Ottoman Emperors, who have always testified a particular Esteem for the British Monarchs, and granted our Merchants greater Privileges than they have done to those of most other Nations. Our Ambassadors at the Porte have always been treated with distinguishing Marks of Favour; their Requests in behalf of Trade have been generally granted; and their Offers of Mediation, in Case of War between the Soltan and any of the Christian Potentates, kindly accepted: In short, they have often been caressed and honoured, at the same time that the Ambassadors of the Emperor, Russia, France, and other Christian Princes, have been impri-

* *See Journey from* Aleppo *to* Damascus, *in the Dedication to* William Fawkener, *Esq;*

† *This is the Punishment which the Law inflicts on that Prelate, whenever he is found to be concerned in a Plot against the State.*

soned,

forced, and ſuffered the greateſt Indignities.

The Engliſh therefore ought to conſider the Soltan as their good Friend and Ally, and to interpoſe in preventing his Ruin, as well on the Score of Gratitude as Intereſt and Religion.

Ought we, who have three ſuch ſtrong Obligations to engage us, to ſcruple giving him our Aſſiſtance, more than the moſt Chriſtian Kings, who have often aſſiſted him againſt a Prince of their own Religion, I mean the Emperor, purely to gratify their ambitious Views?

I muſt own it was no ſmall Peaſure to me, after I had finiſhed my Letter, to meet with an Article in one of the News-Papers, intimating, that his Britannick Majeſty had already begun to interpoſe his friendly Offices with the Czarina in Behalf of the Soltan; and I cannot, for all the Reaſons I have given, but wiſh this powerful Interpoſition effectual, and that the League ſo much talked of may be fruſtrated.

Sir, I am perſuaded every unprejudiced Perſon, who duly conſiders the Premiſes, will be of the ſame Opinion, however ſtrange and out-o-the-way the Thing may appear to him at firſt Bluſh. I am

Your humble Servant.

Philatrakicus

Cuſtom-Houſe *New-York*, October 25.

Entred Inwards.

L. Weſſels from Savannah in Georgia, W. Griffith from Coracoa, T. Holloway from Tenneriff Canary Iſlands, W. Croſs from Briſtol.

Entred Out.

J. Aſpinwal for Boſton, P. Painter and E. Seymour for St. Thomas.

Cleared.

W. Boyd to Barbadoes, J. Lawrence to St. Chriſtophers, N Hinſon and J. Ferencheif to Coracoa, J. Aſpinwal to Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA.

We have the following remarkable Account from *Salem*, That two Men having been Partners in cutting of Staves, the Wife of one of them conſpired with the other to kill her Husband; but her Heart failing her when the Thing was to be done, ſhe run out of the Houſe and cry'd *Murder*, upon which the deſigned Aſſaſſin was taken and committed to Priſon. This enrag'd him ſo againſt the Woman, that having broken out in the Night preceeding the Day of the Fair, he went and found her at the Houſe where ſhe liv'd, ſtab'd her in ſeveral Places in the Body with a claſp Knife, and having left her for dead, he came back to the Priſon-Door in the Day-time, and made his Appearance in the Fair, all bloody, with the Knife in his Hand, declaring *that he had taken his Revenge and kill'd the B-----h, but that no body ſhould put him in Priſon again, tho' he would go in himſelf, if the Sheriff would toſs him the Keys:* Nobody caring to go near him while he held the Knife in his Hand, they perſuaded him to claſp it, and then they ſeiz'd him and put him in. The Woman was not dead but its thought ſhe cannot recover. The Man has endeavour'd to kill himſelf with the Knife, but it meeting with the Breaſt Bone, he only cut and mangled himſelf in a miſerable manner.

Friday laſt, one *George Petts* of *Perkiomen*, went well to Bed, and occaſionly got up about Midnight no ways diſordered, but before Day his Wife found him dead.

Saturday laſt a Woman who had been taken Picking of Pockets in the Market a Week before, was expoſed during the Market upon the Balcony of the Court-Houſe with her Face towards the People, that every Body might know her; after which ſhe received a Whipping.

The ſame Morning an Infant, ſuppoſed to be about a Week old, was found expos'd at a certain Door in this City in a Basket, much bruiſed and hurt, and died that Day. The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat upon it, and brought in their Virdict *Wilful Murder.* The Mother is not yet diſcovered.

Cuſtom-Houſe Philadelphia, *Entred in.*

Brigt. Peggy, John Sims, from Cork.
Snow Phœnix, Henry M'murran, from Dublin.
Sloop Two Brothers, John Bennet, from N. Carolina.
Ship { Southampton, Henry Mauger, from Guernſey. / Nancy, William Wallace, from Cadiz. / Tryal, William Grieves, from Lisbon. / Neptune, Richard Phillips, from Dublin.
Sloop Charming Molly, Samuel Flower, from Antigua
Brigt, Eliz. & Anne, Gilbert M'hallam, from Belfaſt.

Entred out.

Snow Hope, George Spafford, for Cadiz.
Brigt. Peggy, John Sims, for Ditto.

Cleared.

Snow Hannah, James Kilpatrick, to Lisbon.
Sloop { Dove, Hugh Treſse, to Antigua. / Swallow, Jacob Price, to New-York. / Phœnix, Robert Hilton, to St. Chriſtophers.
Ship { William, Daniel Bainbridge, to Jamaica. / Nelly, John Norris, to Cadix.

Advertiſements.

RUN *away the* 3d *of* Auguſt 1735, *from* Thomas Croaſdale *of* Burlington, *a Servant Man named* Ebenezer Eddy, *by Trade a Ship Carpenter, has been ſince he went away in* Spain *and* Holland, *and lately came into* Philadelphia *in the Brigantine* John, *Capt.* Frazier, *under the Name of* Matthew Bond; *has on a dark colour'd Frize Coat, a green Jacket, and bluiſh Cloth Breeches, ſtriped Shirt and Cap, is a tall ſlim Man with brown Hair cut off. 'Tis ſuppos'd he is gone towards* New-England.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Six Pounds *Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

Philad. Oct. 23. 1736. Thomas Croaſdale.

RUN *away the* 23d *Inſt. from* William Watſon *of this City, Shipwright, a Servant Man named* Martin Chard, *an Engliſhman, by Trade a Weaver, ſhort of Stature, well ſet, pockfretten in the Face, and wears his own Hair; he lately arrived from* Briſtol *with Capt* Bromadge. *Had on when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Coat, a ſtriped flannel Waiſtcoat,, and thick Shoes half worn.*

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds *Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

Philad. Oct. 25. 1736. William Watſon.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Rees Pritchard *of* Whiteland, Cheſter *County, Five Hundred Acres of Land, One Hundred thereof Cleared, Forty Acres of Meadow, a good Orchard about Five Acres, a good Dwelling Houſe, a Barn Forty Foot long with a Shed all round, and Twenty Acres of Corn ſow'd.*

WHEREAS *on the* 13th *Inſt.* Thomas Evans *of* Cheſter *County, gave his Promiſory Note to* Samuel Bromadge *for* Twelve Pounds *current Money; but being deceived in the Conſideration for which the Note was entred into, ſo that he is not obliged to pay the ſame, Theſe are therefore to give Notice that no Aſſignment of the ſaid Note ought to be taken.* Oct. 28. 1736. Thomas Evans.

FINE Bohea Tea, Coffee, ſingle refin'd Sugar, and Muſcovado, ſold by *Joſeph Shippen* in *Front-Street.*

GEORGE FINNEY the Son of *George Finney* of *Wolverhampton*, ſuppos'd to have been in this Country about Seven Years, by applying to *William Veer* of *Philadelphia*, may hear of ſomething to his Advantage.

Juſt arrived from Aberdeen,

A Parcel of likely *Scotch* Servant Men, ſome Tradeſmen, but all accuſtomed to Husbandry and Country Work; whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by *Alexander Gordon* Maſter of the Brigt. *Diligence*, now lying at Mr *Fishbourn's* Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

A LUSTY Negroe Man, fit for and uſed to all Sort of Husbandry Work, this Country Born and Bred. Enquire of JOSEPH GRAY, at the middle Ferry on SCHUYLKILL.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA, *DIRECTLY*;

THE Ship *Townſhend*, *Thomas Thompſon*, Commander, will Sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſengers agree with the ſaid Commander or *Simon Edgell*.

Philadelphia, *October* 28. 1736.

For *DUBLIN* or *BELFAST*,

The SNOW *Charming Molly*.

FOR Freight or Paſſage enquire at *James Chalfhers* at his Houſe in *New-Caſtle*, or *James Finney* on board the ſaid Snow lying at *Willings-Town* on *Chriſtine* Creek. *New-Caſtle*, *Sept.* 28. 1736.

To be SOLD,

TWO good new Copper Stills, one containing 50 and the other near 70 Gallons, with a Worm, at *Robert Bolton's*, Shopkeeper in *Market-ſtreet*.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation known by the Name of *Traeskan*, with ſome Acres of Wood Land near the ſame, lying on *Paſſyunk* Road, within a Mile and half of the City of *Philadelphia*, together with the Stock of Cows and Horſes on the ſaid Plantation, which is now in good Order, well fenced and improved, a commodious Brick Houſe being lately built thereon, and the Garden and Orchard ſtocked with the beſt kinds of Fruit Trees.

Alſo a Negro Man with his Wife fit for all manner of Town or Country Work, A large handſome Coach, a pair of large ſtrong Coach-Horſes, and ſeveral Saddle Horſes.

Any Perſons inclinning to purchaſe, may treat with ROBERT CHARLES and ABRAHAM TAYLOR, Executors of the Will of the late Governor GORDON.

LEFT the 28th of *September* laſt, in the Care of *Robert Gordon* of *New-Caſtle*, a bright bay Mare, with a large Star and Snip, trots well; ſuppos'd to be left by ſome Runaway Servant. There is alſo a bay Horſe, a bay Mare, and a little black Horſe, all very poor, and Trotters, ſuppoſed to be left by ſome drunken People at the Election. The ſeveral Owners of the ſaid Creatures making good their Claims, may have them again paying the proper Charges. *New-Caſtle*, *Oct.* 11. *Robert Gordon.*

GLAZ'D Fulling-Papers and Bonnet-Papers, Sold by the Printer hereof.

TWIGE-LAID CORDAGE, and old CORDAGE which came out of the King's Yard, fit for Shallops, Flats, &c. alſo SPIKE NAILS, Sold at the Houſe of JOHN ROBINS in Walnut-Street.

Who takes in all Sorts of

WEAVING,

And will do it in the beſt Manner, and at reaſonable Rates; and alſo performs Worſted Combing.

A NEGROE Boy about 18 Years of Age; to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Annapolis, *September* 14. 1736.

WHEREAS one *Moſes Rainey*, who was ſometime a Practicing Attorney in *Cecil* County, hired himſelf to me as a Clerk, in *September* 1735, for a Year, and went away the Beginning of laſt Month, on Pretence of ſome Buſineſs at the Head of the Bay, whence he promiſed to return in a Week or ten Days, but ſince is gone to *Philadelphia* and *New-York*, not intending when he went away to return hither. And Whereas, he attempted to get Money of ſeveral People in my Name and without my Knowledge, and (as I am informed) ſucceeded with ſome of them, which gives me room to ſuſpect, that as he had Recourſe to a great many of my Papers, ſo he may endeavour to impoſe upon others, either by attempting to forge my Hand or ſome other Way. I take this Method to warn every body againſt him, and to declare that if he ſhould offer to paſs any Bills of Exchange, Note or any other Writings whatſoever in my Name, or as ſigned or indorſed by me, that it is a Forgery; as I believe it would be, ſhould he offer any Bills of any other Perſons: for he had no honeſt Way to get more Money than would find him in Cloaths. *D. Dulany.*

RUN away the 23d Inſtant, from *Joſhua Thomſon* of *Ridley* Townſhip, *Cheſter* County, a Servant Man named *Brian M'Manus*, about 36 Years of Age, ſhort of Stature, thin fac'd, brown curl'd Hair and a *Roman* Noſe: Had on when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun Shirt and a fine Shirt, a ſtriped Linſey-wolſey Jacket, Leather Breeches with Braſs Buttons, red and blue twiſted yarn Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Philad. Sept. 28. 1736. *Joſhua Thomſon.*

SAMUEL Neave, *intending to go for* London *by the firſt convenient opportunity deſires all Perſons that are indebted to him to pay their reſpective Dues. To be ſold by the ſaid* Samuel Neave *at his Store on* Fiſhbourn's *Wharffe, ſundry ſorts of Goods very Cheap for Ready Money*, viz. *Kerſeys, Druggets, Shalloons, corded Poplins, Crapes, Sarſnets, Caſtor Hats, Men and Womens Hoſe, Cotton Caps, Ivory, Horn, Coco and Maple Caſe Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives and Forks, Shoe-maker's Knives, Awl Blades and Tacks, Penknives, and ſpring Knives of ſeveral ſorts, Razors, Sciſſars, Buckels, Buttons, Spurs, Ivory and Horn Combs, Box Irons, and ſmoothing Irons, Taylors Sheers, Gun Locks, Jews Harps Braſs and Steel, Men and Womens Thimbles, Horſe Whips, Vellum Pocket Books, Gilt Letter Caſes, Pewter Diſhes, Plates and Tea Pots, Iron and Braſs knitting Needles; with a great variety of other ſmall Goods.*

VERY *neat Clocks and Jacks made, ſold, clean'd and mended reaſonably, at* Francis Richardſon's, *Goldſmith, at the Corner of* Letitia Court *in* Market-Street.

VERY *good Live-Geeſe Feathers, to be ſold by* Evan Powel, *at the upper End of* Market-Street, Philadelphia.

VERY good LAMBLACK made and Sold by the Printer hereof.

Now in the Preſs,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACKS *for the Year* 1737. *Printed and ſold by* B. Franklin.

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

To be SOLD,

BY Thomas Beaſley, *Bolter*, *in* Third Street, *two Bolting-Mills with Weights, Scales, and ſeveral other Utenſils fit for a Biſket-Baker: alſo a Servant Man's Time for near four Years, a Weaver by Trade. Inquire of ſaid* Beaſley *at* Margaret Nichols's, *or* Evan Jones's *Doctor of Phyſick in* Market-Street. Philad. Sept. 15. 1736.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.